

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1056.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863.

[VOLUME XVII.]

H. L. Wight,

HAS A CONSIGNMENT OF—

3 Bales INDIA MUSLINS,
AND
1 Ton SPIKE RODS, which
he will sell low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1863.

Bolting Cloths

Of superior quality, just received, for
Sale, by

S. & S. MYERS,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

ANTIGUA RUM, Scotch Snuff,
Green Coffee, Tumblers, assorted,
Sugar, Writing Paper,
Pepper, Bandanna Handker-
chiefs,
Café Soap, German Steel,
November 26, 1863. (61)

By the several late Arrivals,
Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1863. (50)

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large
supply of the best pieces of French
Burr Stones, has commenced the manu-
facture of Burr Millstones, on his patent-
ed improved plan, at the corner of Ninth
and Market streets, Philadelphia, where
his customers may now be supplied with
those of the best quality, and to suit the
different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which
he has a large and general assortment)
Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast
Iron Gudgeons, for cast or good draughts
at short notice, accepted in Philadelphia,
New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or
Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping
(at about \$4 dollar) a pair freight for mill
stones to either of the above mentioned
ports, Richmond and Petersburg are fre-
quent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with
Bohn & Shingler, Baltimore, and Dean
& Gardner, Alexandria.
Orders from a distance will be strictly
attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1863. 1aw3m.

Bank Notes lost.

I am advised that on the 30th September
last, two Bank Notes were inclosed to
me and put into the post-office at Alex-
andria, which have not come to hand. A
liberal reward will be given for the Notes
on delivery to Mr. John McKinney at
Alexandria, or to myself. Any informa-
tion that may be communicated to
either of us, leading to a discovery of the
notes, will be thankfully received.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Washington Branch Bank, No. 4085,
800 dollars, dated 16th Feb. 1862.
North America, No. 1382, (c) 10 20
dollars, dated 23d July, 1860.
Richmond, 11th Nov. 1863. 3w

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,

Baltimore, or to

Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, October 21, 1863. 8w

Fall Goods.

SAMUEL P. BRADDICK,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very
handsome assortment; which he will
sell low for Cash or Produce.
Richmond, October 11, 1863. 2ms

1850 Dollars

WERE forwarded to us from
Norfolk in Bank Notes, by the
Mail which left there on Saturday the 20th
instant, which have not got to hand. The
letter containing them may have been mis-
sent, or it may be a robbery. In the lat-
ter case, we hope the public will keep a
vigilant look out for the following num-
bers, in order that so alarming a fraud
may be traced and detected. At the same
time, we offer a suitable and handsome
reward for the recovery of the letter with
its contents.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1863.

1 Note, Manhattan Co. dated 2d August,
1799, for 100 dollars.

10 Notes of 100 dollars each, of the Nor-
folk Branch Bank, to wit:

May 1, 1860, No. 3523; October 2, 1861,
No. 3449; 3449, 3449, 3449, 3449, 3449,
3449, 3449 and 3449.

15 Notes of 50 dollars each, to wit: May
2, 1860, No. 3062; July 21, 1861, No.
2843; 2761, 2759; Jan 16, 1861, No.
675; June 2, 1860, No. 3948, 3918;
May 19, 1861, No. 2363, 2323; Octo-
ber 2, 1861, No. 3866, 3867, 4038, 4085,
4086, 4034.

THE public is respectfully informed
that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Of-
fice is removed from the cross street below
the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the
main street, nearly opposite to Messrs.
Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly oc-
cupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby,
where the business from this date will be
carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity
and punctuality in business will merit the
public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns,
Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted
Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians,
Wildbores, Calicoes, Mullins, Irish Linens,
India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cam-
bricks, Lustrings, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—A L. S. O—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and
Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira
Wine, a few cases excellent Sherry Wine,
Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.

James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1863.

David Ross, Plt'f.

IN the District

Court of New

London now hold-

ing at Franklin

Courthouse.

Holeman Rice, Def't.

THE defendant Rice having left his ha-
bitation within the same district, and
his present residence not being known to
the plaintiff, he takes this method of giv-
ing the defendant notice, That he shall
take certain depositions to be used as evi-
dence in the said cause at Lunenburg court-
house on the second Thursday in January
next, between the hours of twelve and four
o'clock on that day. And the defendant
may attend accordingly if he thinks proper.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1863.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,

living in Franklin county, on Shoot-

ing Creek, the waters of Smith's river, one

pieced STEER, about four years old next

spring, has no mark in the right ear, and

the left ear a half crop, branded on the

left horn thus B. Posted and appraised

to nine dollars.

JOHN NOWLING.

Nov. 20th, 1863.

THE professorship in the Stevensburg

Academy becoming vacant on the

15th of December, by the resignation of

Mr. Ogilvie, I am directed by the board

of trustees, to make it known, that ap-
plications from persons, who may be desir-

ous of undertaking the office of instructor

in the said Academy, will meet with

prompt attention. I have it in my power

to add, that the neighbourhood is popu-

lous and the situation remarkably health-

CHARLES CARTER,

President pro tempore.

Nov. 20, 1863.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pam-

phrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A N extensive assortment of Gold, Silver,
and Pinchback WATCHES, of every
description.

Elegant JEWELLERY, in Gold, and
Gilt, which have just been received from
Europe.

A great variety of Watch Maker's Ma-
terials and Watch Trinkets;
All of which will be disposed of at the
most reasonable prices.

PETER THOMESQUE.

N. B. Watch Makers and Dealers will

be supplied at reduced prices.

Eagle Tavern, Nov. 22, 1863.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of ge-
nuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on mo-

derate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1863. (1 f)

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

At Amherst court house, by public
auction, for ready money, on the

third Monday in December next,

being court day, in virtue of a

decree of the honorable the High

Court of Chancery, holden in the

city of Richmond, in favor of

David Ross, complainant, against

John Old, defendant.

2 Tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hun-

dred and twenty acres, more or less;

the other, five acres, containing a valuable

mine of Iron-Ore. Also all the right and

title of the said John Old, in and to certain

entries of land made by him, adjacent to

the two tracts aforesaid or either of them.

The decree of the court and the mortgage

will be produced at the sale, for the satis-

faction of the purchasers. The said land

was advertised in September last, and the

sale postponed, as only one of the com-

missioners could conveniently attend on

that day, but will certainly be sold at the

time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,

GEORGE DILLARD,

JOHN CHRISTIAN, } Commissioners

35 The sale of the above prop-
erty was, by mistake, advertised in se-
veral numbers of this paper to take
place on the 21st of Nov. next. The
sale will be (as above) on the 3d
Monday in December next.

Kentucky Lands for sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thurs-

day the 30th of December next, at

12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the

city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the State of Kentucky, belonging to the

estate of the late Andrew Ronald, deced-

ent—viz.

1280 acres, lying on Big Barren River;

1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth

of the Big Barren;

1240 acres on the head branches of the

South East forks of Skeggs Beaver

Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Cha-

dabney of Hasover county, the 2d Octo-

ber 1786, and purchased of him by the late

Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in

the court of appeals, in the State of Ken-

tucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certi-

ficate of Thomas Todd, clk. clerk of said

court.

The terms of payment will be, one

fourth of the purchase money to be paid

in 6 months from the day of sale, one

fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth

payable in 18 months, and one fourth

payable in two years, with bond and ap-

proved security—the bonds to bear inter-

est from the date.

William Wiseman,

Executor to the estate of Andrew

Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1863. 1df

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me
by Nelson Berkely, to secure the pay-
ment of a sum of money therein men-
tioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, on the premises, for ready
money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres,

situated on Newfound River, and

bounded by the said river, on the south;

by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the

east; by the main road on the north, and

by Landon C. Berkely, on the west. There

is on the land a small dwelling house, a

kitchen, dairy and meat house, and a new

barn 20 by 40 feet. There are also young

orchards of apple and peach trees, and

more than 100 bushels of wheat have been

seeded upon the land, together with some

rye and barley. At the same time will be

fold, several valuable Negroes, the stock

of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon

and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Also, will be fold, one moiety of a Mer-

chant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, ad-

joining on Newfound River, within a mile

of the above tract of land, together with

an unexpired lease for six years, of the other

moiety. The above Mill will be fold to

satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above

property will commence on Monday the

3d day of January next, and continue until

the whole is fold.

C. B.

Hanover, Nov. 22d, 1863. (13d Jan.)

TO BE SOLD,

To the best bidder, on Thursday the 30th
December next, agreeable to the last will
and testament of Francis Guinness, dec'd
at his late dwelling house,

The tract of Land,

WHEREON HE LIVED,

LYING in Charlotte county,

about four miles above the court

house, on the waters of Cub Creek, con-

taining 63 acres. This land is well

adapted to the culture of the common

commodities of this country; has a very

convenient new dwelling house, with three

rooms below stairs and two above, with

all the necessary out houses, a very good

paved garden, &c. &c. on a remarkable

healthy situation. There is about half

his land cleared and in good order for

cropping. There is about six bushels of

wheat and 15 bushels of rye, sown on a

premises. A further description is deem-

ed unnecessary, as it is presumed any per-

son inclined to purchase will view the

land previous to the day of sale, which will

be shown by the executor living not more

than one mile from this tract. The terms

will be one-third cash, and the balance in

two equal annual payments. Bonds with

approved security to bear interest from

the date, if not punctually paid, will be

required of the purchaser.

William Gaines, Ex'or.

Charlotte, Nov. 12, 1863. (123 D)

Mrs. Gauraur,

Lately arrived from New-York, respectfully

informs the public at large, and parti-

cularly the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rich-

mond and its vicinity, that she has taken

a part of Mr. Lowmyer's corner red house,

on the cross street leading to the Rock-

Land, and opposite Bell's new Tavern;

where she has

FOR SALE,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BEADS, Necklaces, string and

small assorted Pearl Beads; assorted

colored ditto, Gilt Finger-Rings, &c.

Also AN ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

Plated Candle-Sticks, Coffee-Pots, Milk

Pots,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

The first symptoms of hostility in the family of Clinton towards the vice-president, since the last presidential election, were perceived from certain fanciful paragraphs that were inserted in the American Citizen, reflecting on the conduct and character of particular individuals, that were well known to be attached to the interest of Mr. Burr. The first of these appeared some time in the month of July, 1801, and from that period Cheetham, the editor of the American Citizen, and the organ of Dr. Witt Clinton, has had no conversation or intercourse with the vice-president. Several causes have been assigned for the sudden rupture that took place between Mr. Burr and Cheetham; but I believe it was fought entirely on the part of the latter, by devoting his paper to the gross abuse of virtuous and respectable characters, which he knew would please Dr. Witt Clinton and be unacceptable to Mr. Burr.

The election of persons to represent the citizens of New-York in a general convention for the purpose of considering the parts of the constitution of the state, respecting the number of senators and members of the assembly, was the first subject of public contest between the Clintons and Burrites. Dr. Witt Clinton had intelligence that the county of Orange intended to elect Mr. Burr as a member of the convention. This was a painful piece of information to the aspiring mind of Dr. Witt, as he was persuaded, were Mr. Burr elected, his influence would entirely disconcert the whole plan of Clinton arrangement. He therefore employed every means, by the medium of other persons, to prevent the vice-president being chosen a representative in the convention. But all his endeavors proved fruitless, for Mr. Burr was unanimously elected. The patrons of Clinton then immediately set on foot a new scheme against Mr. Burr, accusing him of intrigue, of ambition, and unbounded vanity. Cheetham, although he had not yet commenced his newspaper attacks on Mr. Burr's politics, raised against him in private, and censured his interference as a high federal officer with the internal concerns of the state. He said then, what he afterwards published in his View, that Mr. Burr had "selfish views to gratify, and he cared little about the means, if he could accomplish the end."

The Clintons being disappointed in this part of their scheme, which they had formed for a monopoly of power, turned their attention to defeat the election of the friends of Mr. Burr in the city of New-York. The caucuses for that purpose were held in the houses of Riker and Tunis Wortman. At these, Cheetham was always present, and the execution of the crafty projects, there devised, generally devolved on him, as neither Riker or Wortman, or the more respectable partisans of Clinton, thought it prudent to be seen electioneering among the citizens and laborers in the fifth and seventh wards of the city. The two friends of Mr. Burr, who were opposed by the Clintons, were Alderman Barker and Mr. Van Nels. But Clinton knew it would be in vain to oppose the former, on account of his popularity and the number of workmen he retains in employment. All his opposition was therefore reserved for Mr. Van Nels, who was represented as young, and inexperienced for the important office of a legislator. Cheetham, in his View, has adopted the very same syllable about Alderman Barker, although he knew that Barker was an equally zealous friend of Mr. Burr, as Mr. Van Nels, and although Barker was elected, he says "Mr. Burr had the mortification of witnessing that not one of his creatures were returned to the convention for the city of New-York but William P. Van Nels."

Page 1, of the View.

Cheetham next states, in the same extraordinary production, that an extreme diminution of the number of the state senators was the favourite point with Mr. Burr. His words are, "From the reduction of the number of the assembly, he (Mr. Burr) had nothing to hope; he therefore felt no concern about it. From that of the senate, he had much, and he therefore paid suitable attention to it." As this is a subject of the greatest importance, and as a similar debate has formed one of the most remarkable questions ever started in Congress, I shall reserve the consideration of it to a future number, and conclude the present with a laughable encounter, which is said to have taken place at this period, on the Jersey shore, between Sir James Jay, brother to Governor Jay, and Deputy Attorney General Riker, respecting the appointment of Doctor Ledyard as health physician to the port of New-York.

Sir James Jay, though a man both of literature and experience, is one of those singular characters, whom the unthinking part of the world too frequently make the object of their irony, for no other reason, but because he does not conform like themselves to the whim and caprice of the circles of folly and fashion. Sir James had in the early part of his life practised as a physician in London, where, on account of his distinguished merit, he received the honor of knighthood from his Britannic Majesty. He therefore justly thought he had a preferable claim to any of the medical gentlemen in New-York for the lucrative appointment of port physician, and particularly to Dr. Ledyard, whose great opportunity of receiving physical knowledge was among the camps and hos-

pitals of the revolutionary war. But Sir James unfortunately could not bow and scrape to politicians with the same ease as Dr. Ledyard, although among the ladies of the old school, Pope's Sir Plume, with his clouded cane and amber snuff-box, would be unable to bear away the prize of politeness from Sir James Jay. Doctor Ledyard, probably on that account, was preferred to the physician of his Britannic Majesty, which preference caused Sir James to appeal to Governor Clinton in a letter printed in the New-York Gazette, amidst the injustice which his application met with. This letter drew from the malignant pen of Cheetham a defence of Dr. Ledyard, that reflected, at the same time, upon the moral conduct and private life of Sir James Jay, although a democrat, whom the "Manchester" hatter vulgarly styled "Doctor" Shepstone. Sir James and Mr. Riker were not at this period upon the most friendly footing, for which reason Sir James is said to have attacked Mr. Riker as the author or agent of the attacks which appeared against him in the American Citizen. He therefore exhibited his marks of displeasure towards the deputy attorney general, as the story goes, at Hoboken Ferry in the following farcical manner. "This place is the fashionable resort in summer for the beaux and belles of New-York. Here Mr. Riker, and his friend Lord Darley," thought proper one of those evenings to sport themselves with a party of ladies. Lord Darley was sitting in his usual manner, ogling with one, titivating with another, and whispering to a third; while the deputy attorney general was expatiating with majestic eloquence upon the powers of Franklin's thunder, informing them how clouds crack, how trees fall, and how even garden daisies, when electrified, knock their heads together. But this pleasing pastime was in a moment disturbed by the presence of Sir James Jay, who came polling from Hackensack with a maffy club under his arm. The increased rapidity of his step, when he perceived Mr. Riker, together with an agitation that appeared among the folds of his ruffles, were visible signs of the temper of his mind. The deputy attorney general was the first that observed these unfriendly symptoms, and with all the agility of a little Harlequin, skipped over an adjoining hedge. But this attempt to avoid an interview only increased the fury of the knight, who quickly followed,

"Darting his arms now here, now there,
"Who with all the eager raptures of a child,
"Who with broad anxious eyes a bauble views,
"And, capering legs and hands, the toy pursues."

Through marsh and fen, through thicket and bramble, the race continued—Riker flying, and Sir James, with striding legs, foaming at his heels, until the coverts of the neighboring woods favored the escape of the former, and rescued him from the paws of the furious knight.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Van Nels.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER -1, 1802.

THOMAS PAINE.

Thomas Paine has addressed a second letter to the citizens of the United States, but the nature of it is such, that no paper which has any regard to truth and integrity, will publish it. It is nothing but one continued invective, against our late president. Wit and satire are well known to constitute the fort of literature, of which the author of Common Sense has always availed himself. He has in this letter attempted the same sort of game, but more unsuccessfully than ever. His comparisons are low and his expressions vulgar in the extreme. We might suppose from one paragraph in his letter, that since his arrival he has been the pupil of Cheetham. It is this, "when an ant, in travelling over the globe, lifts up its foot and puts it a gain on the ground, it shakes the earth to its centre." Although the subversive mood in this instance is conformable to the rules of grammar, yet it is both harsh and offensive to the ear. It is one of those cases which Horne Took observes, "where grammatical niceness ought to give way to the harmony of sound."

But niceness of grammar, or harmony of sound are not the defects which a reader ought to look for in Paine's writings. Their diabolical intention is what ought to be investigated and exposed. The design of this letter appears evidently to be nothing else than to slander the federal government. The epithets, the scurrility, and the low abuse with which he attacks Mr. Adams and his administration, even exceed in infamy, any thing which ever proceeded from either Cheetham or Duane. Paine asserts, that "the plan of the leaders of the federal faction, was to overthrow the liberties of the new world, and place government on the corrupt system of the old." This he does at Washington and under the auspices of Mr. Jefferson. To comment on such conduct would be attacking the dignity of our president. We therefore only mention the circumstance, which we trust will attract the attention of every American, and even open the eyes of those who are most intoxicated with the phrenzy of democracy.

The Newark Centinel of Freedom is the paper in New-Jersey, principally de-

voted to the Jacobin interest. It perpetually teems with scurrility and abusive epithets against the federalists, for not being so polite as to give way to the whims and capricious folly of the demagogues during the late election, so as to place General Bloomfield in the governor's chair. This paper is published by two men of the names of Pennington and Gold. Neither of them can write. Pennington is an enthusiast in democracy, without knowing what it means; and Gold, who sets the types, can whistle a tune in favor either of Adams, Burr or Jefferson. The ignorance of the former screens him from insult, and the good nature of the latter renders him open to playful compassion. The Newark Centinel, were it only composed of the burlesque ideas that fill the brain of Pennington, and the laughing jests that flow from the smiling lips of Gold, would be a harmless and cheerful toy. It would resemble the doll of a tinker's child, having its little cheeks rubbed over with coal ashes, in place of vermilion, and dressed in patches of tattered cloth, in place of the trimmings of silk. But the Newark Centinel has, like the Aurora, a number of aids. The principal scribbles who fill its political columns are the master of chancery W. S. Pennington; brother to the publisher; a small Jacobin squirrel of the name of Parkhurst, who has run through all the various departments of literary life, from a country school master to the justice of a court; an artisan called Pintay, who teaches the languages under Mr. Woodbridge; a mad poet of the name of Wilton, and the little philosophical barber who shaved Dr. Witt Clinton.

W. S. Pennington, the field marshal of this editorial group, is more remarkable for the strange fierceness of his phiz, and the length of his limbs, than either legal knowledge or polished manners; but he is qualified, notwithstanding, to pen a newspaper paragraph, that is intended to calumniate virtue, merit or judgment.

Parkhurst, who is honored with a train of titles, such as justice, captain, squire, storekeeper, scribe and domini, is a faithful gem of democracy, blazing with all the fires that ever enlightened the renege. does of Cork, the postilions of Paris, and the Theatrical Society of New-York. Heriza Calra glitters in his eyes; Jacobinism is painted in his smirking looks, and his neat strutting gait bespeaks the attention which he has probably paid to the dancing step of the Muffetous march. Yet Parkhurst has a number of amiable qualities about him. He is friendly, honest, candid and sincere. One would suppose this was impossible. But Parkhurst is an exception to all political rule. He is eccentricity all over, from head to heel, both in body and soul.

A regard for the trustees of Newark Academy prevents us from exposing the moral character of Mr. Pintay, or that of the female who dangles in his arms round the avenues of Newark.

Wilton, being a poet, has a licence to scribble, as the fools of old had to sport their frolics in the face of kings. The philosophical barber having received a letter from the president of the United States, must also be presumed qualified for the task of mending and making constitutions.

Such is the history of the editorial department of the Newark Centinel, a paper which may be justly termed the Aurora of New-Jersey and the Bloomfield Watch Tower.

It is with singular regret, that we perceive a paragraph in the Minerva of North Carolina, respecting the governor of this state having absconded from Richmond. The editors of newspapers ought to be particularly cautious of inserting articles of intelligence, that evidently appear to be framed with a malicious intention. Although Governor Monroe may differ as to his ideas on politics, with the majority of federal characters, yet justice and candor will bestow on him those encomiums of praise, which his uniform conduct of integrity deserves. Few of his predecessors in office, have retired into private life with such universal approbation, as will accompany governor Monroe, at the expiration of his trust. The state of Virginia owes him her sincerest thanks, and his successor conducts himself with the same impartial and laudable policy, our citizens ought to esteem themselves among the most fortunate in the Union.

CAUSES OF PROFLIGACY AND UNSTEADY HABITS.

Duane and Cheetham, in order to prove the superior policy of republican governments, have indulged themselves, and amused their readers, by drawing a comparison between the number of crimes committed in the state of New-York and those in London. However we admire the constitution of the United States, and confess it preferable to any other that possibly could be devised for this country, yet it is with regret we perceive, that from the records of the New-York Penitentiary, if properly considered, it will appear that the number of criminals convicted in the state of New-York, far exceeds that of Great-Britain, in proportion to the number of inhabitants. The number of persons received into the New-York Penitentiary during the last five years appears to be 693. Duane, in remarking upon this statement, observes, that "in the city of London, containing a population of a little more than double the population of New-York state and city, more crimes were committed and a greater variety in one year than in that state and city for the whole five years alluded to." This is both false and an unfair mode of reasoning. The crimes committed in the city of New-York, and not

those of the whole state, ought to be compared with those of London, as it is well known the crimes committed in large cities generally exceed those committed in villages tenfold in proportion to the number of inhabitants. The statement which has been published does not inform us what number of those crimes were committed in the city of New-York, but it gives a data by which we can nearly ascertain. One hundred and ninety-two of these convicts are stated to be natives of New-York state—190 of them foreigners; the remaining 102 natives of other states. The population of the state of New-York to that of the city is nearly 7 to 1, whereas as the crimes of large towns exceed those of villages in the ratio of 10 to 1, we may suppose 100 of the 192 New-York natives to have been inhabitants of the city. But this proportion will not hold with respect to foreigners and the natives of other states, as a much greater majority of these hold their residence in the city. Two thirds of the foreigners and natives of other states, at least, may be supposed to have committed their crimes within the city. Wherefore it is evident that 224 of the 693 must have been convicted for crimes committed in the city of New-York within the period of five years. According to this calculation, 224 may be supposed to be annually convicted within the city, which number will be found to agree very nearly with the return of the several quarter sessions. But at least an equal number are also yearly committed to Bridewell, wherefore the number of annual convicts in the city of New-York may be estimated at 370. According to Colquhoun, in the year 1795, the number of persons tried in London for offences of every description amounted to 1895, which compared with New-York, is in the ratio of 11 to 17; but the population of London to the population of New-York is in the ratio of 11 to 1;—therefore the crimes committed in the city of New-York must be to those of London in the proportion of 11 to 17.

It is also an unfair mode of reasoning to compare London with New-York, as the more extensive any city is in population, the number of crimes increase nearly in a duplicate ratio. We ought therefore to fix upon some city in Great Britain, the population of which is nearly upon a par with that of New-York. Perhaps none will answer this purpose better than the city of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, the population of which has been estimated at 90,000, one third more than that of New-York. During the period of the last five years, according to the Monthly Magazine, which is the best register of domestic events in Scotland, only thirty two judiciary trials have taken place, which is the court where crimes of every description are tried, except those which come under the description of disorderly houses.

This, therefore, is the most convincing proof that taxes and oppressions are not the cause of crimes. Scotland is infinitely poorer than London, and labours under the same oppression and taxes with England; but the crimes committed in the capital of Scotland are trivial when compared with those of London, or any of the principal cities in America. However paradoxical it may appear, yet the history of every country and every age informs us also, that crimes increase with luxury and ease, and that virtue and sobriety only prevail, when the wants of nature are difficult to be procured, and the rod of power restrains the licentiousness of the mind.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION.

The Aurora and the National Ensign have furnished the world with a piece of information respecting Roman History, of which Mr. Gibbon and the French writers appear to have been totally ignorant. They tell us, that Belisarius was a General when Rome was a Republic. Reader! don't be amazed, the thing is true! Duane says so; mark his words! "This pitiful and puerile disposition to remember and reward past services, may be well enough in a monarchy, but is disgraceful to the proud independent character of a republic. Gratitude is not a republican virtue. Ancient and modern history will bear witness in my favour. Athens rewarded Socrates for his services with a dose of poison. Rome too, was a genuine republic, and Belisarius after having saved his country was deprived of his eye sight, and subsided by begging his bread in the streets of his capital." This essay on gratitude which is inserted, both in the National Ensign, and the Aurora, is intended as a satire upon the federalists for their ingratitude to Thomas Paine; it is in every respect low and silly, but deserves notice on account of the remarkable discovery of B. Ilianus being a general under the Roman Republic. The facile genius of Duane will probably next find out, that Justinian, under whom Belisarius served, was a Roman Consul, and not a Roman Emperor.

Capt. Allen, from Madeira, arrived at New-York, informs, that in the beginning of Sept. a Portuguese ship of 44 guns, of the burthen of 1000 tons, with 200,000 dollars, and a cargo valued at 90,000. sterling, was blown up in the harbour of Madeira. All the crew perished except the boatwain and a boy, who were badly hurt. She belonged to John Crook, of Lisbon.

The election of a delegate in the assembly in the room of Mr. Mason, deceased, came on in Caroline, on Wednesday last, when the strength

of parties was fairly tried in that county. The result terminated, much to the mortification and disappointment of the democrats, in favor of the federal candidate John Mitchell, esquire. His opponent was Thomas Turper, esquire. So much for the arrival of Paine, &c. &c.

Bull. Fed. Gaz.

Old MASSACHUSETTS will have TEN federal to seven democratic Members! and the federalists will have gained Two of the three additional members from the new census. Thus will the expectations and inflated anticipations of increasing democracy be blasted! and a period put to the short lived exultations of ignorance and folly.

Boston Centinel.

COMMUNICATION.

Deposited this life on the 22d of November, Mr. WILLIAM NORVELL, of James City county, in the 77th year of his age.

He encountered a tedious illness with manly fortitude, and viewed the approach of death with Christian serenity. It a conscious reliance in an unspotted character can sweeten death, he has felt no pain; for although his years were numerous, they had each their distinguishing virtue. More than forty years had he been a member of the judiciary of this county. During that length of time, calumny lay silent, and all acknowledged him perfectly just. He was called to the legislature of his country previous to the revolution, in which office he continued until the year 1790, and then an advanced age bade him indulge in the comforts of a well provided retreat.

"Oft and venerable sage! thou art now borne on the wings of honor and respectability to the regions of bliss! there to enjoy the rewards of a life which overflowed with virtuous integrity. Thy names will not want the tribute of gratitude, for thy patriotism and worthiness will be remembered as long as freedom and independence are respected."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Davis,

I shall deem it a favor if you will give the annexed note to Mr. Jones a place in your paper, and you will oblige, &c.

B. HENFREY.

Mr. Jones,

Sir—As you have suffered your Mumbo Jumbo* correspondent to take up a considerable portion of your paper twice with his illiberal and heterogeneous attack upon me and my labors, you will, I make no doubt, have the candor to insert this note in your next Examiner, the purport of which is to inform Mr. Mumbo Jumbo, that I shall subvert a little of the Spanish dignity with which he has honored me, and shall shortly condescend to take a trifling notice of his very trifling publications. But I shall not do it through the short-lived columns of a newspaper. No—he shall have the honor to be gilt, bound and lettered, (the only chance perhaps he will ever have) and exhibited to the world as an enemy to useful improvements. I shall only add, lest he should suppose that I am averse to publish what I think of him here, that he shall be gratified by seeing his pretty self portrayed in a short pamphlet before I leave Richmond.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
B. HENFREY,
Union Tavern.

* An expression in the first attack.
† See the last Examiner.

THE Estate of Charles Irving, dec'd. and all power over the same having been lately committed to the subscribers, by an order of Albemarle county, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William H. Cabell, attorney at law, to transact all the business of the said estate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the said estate, to make sales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the said estate. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known to the said Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addressed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warminster, Amherst county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.

Nov. 25, 1802.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

London, 6th September, 1802.

Sir,
For the information and government of the merchants trading to this country, I will thank you to have inserted in your newspapers, the inclosed translation of an order, issued by this court, the 4th instant. As that part of the order relating to the consumption, was ambiguously expressed, an explanation from the judge and administrator of the corn market was requested; but they differed in opinion on the subject, the former conceiving that the importation was only intended, the latter that both the importation and consumption were prohibited after the 4th of January. By the next vessel I shall be able to communicate what the real intention of this government is. Wheat, Indian corn, and excepting rice, all other kinds of bread stuffs, including ship biscuit, and all other articles hitherto allowed from the United States, continue to be freely admitted upon the same footing as before.

With respect,
I am, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
WILLIAM JARVIS.
Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.

"In observance of the royal orders of the prince regent, our lord, lately expedited to the corn market, for the purpose of prohibiting the introduction into this kingdom, of flour, fabricated in foreign countries, in consequence of the causes having ceased, which made the admission necessary during the time it has had free entry into the corn market for consumption in this city, and other places of this kingdom. And to the end, that this royal determination should be duly observed, and that all persons interested in this branch of business, should have a full knowledge of the same, that they may govern themselves accordingly. I have ordered the present to be passed, with the declaration, in conformity to the same royal orders;—that the space of four months is allowed for the consumption of the flour existing, as well as for what may arrive, counting from the date hereof. And this shall be fixed up in the customary places."

(Signed)
Joa de Silveira de Oliveira y Serrada.
Corn Market, Sept. 4, 1802.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house at Malaga, dated September 28, 1802.

"Our crops of fruit this season have been very backward, the damp weather and constant easterly wind during the time they were curing, destroyed a good part of the early fruit—considerable orders from all parts have also contributed to the establishment of high prices—far higher than could have been expected—and a late storm of rain has destroyed the remaining dry fruit that was still lying on the ground; it is calculated that one-third of the crop will be lost by this unfortunate accident, which will not only maintain the prices of fruit, but cause them to advance."

Another letter from Grivegnée and Co. of Malaga, to M. Bridge, Esq. mentions, that raisins had risen there to 7 1-2 Spanish dollars per quarter barrel.

From Paris, August 1, 1802.

"Mr. Fenwick, the late consul at Bordeaux, lately applied to President Jefferson for another appointment; the president told him the public voice was so much against him, that he could not give him a public appointment; but observed at the same time that the treasury would take care of him;—Accordingly Mr. F. is sent to Amsterdam, as banker of the United States, with a promise that all the monies paid in Europe by the United States shall go through his hands. Thus a minister resident of 4500 dollars is displaced to make way for one, who will make out of the United States at least 20,000 dollars!! Such is modern economy."

"I am informed, that a number of our countrymen have celebrated the 4th July at Bordeaux, in a truly democratic style, with the American consul as president, and the American consul for Lisbon as vice-president. After dinner a number of democratic toasts were drank; and the

president, with a torch, blew up a ginger-bread Buffle, erected for the occasion, while the music played *ca ira, Carmagnole, and Marfellois*. The day happening to be on the Sabbath, it was proposed to postpone until Monday, the celebration. This, however, was overruled by the men of the age of reason."

From the Boston Centinel.

Mr. Russell,
The Jacobin papers, endeavor to break the force of the truths told of their idol, by Callender, by insinuating that he is a drunkard, and a very worthless fellow. Still, however, they of late justify the invitation given by Mr. Jefferson to Paine, to take up his residence in this country; and to pursue his "useful labors" therein. How much inconsistency there may be in abusing Callender for the vice they attacked to him, the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in France, just received, may have some effect to determine. You may rely on the authenticity of the extract.

Your's, &c.
A BOSTONIAN.

THE EXTRACT.

"Havre-de-Grace, Aug. 28, 1802.
"All of us have a desire to see celebrated characters, even though they are noted only for monstrous vices. But the gratification is that of a different nature from that of meeting with men eminent for benevolence and philanthropy."

"I feel my curiosity excited in having seen Thomas Paine. I have several times dined and supped at the same table with him for that purpose. He is a drunken, beastly animal, the most slovenly and dirty in his person of any man I have ever met with—His face is drunkenness personified! and one would almost suppose a candle might be lit at his long bottle nose, the effect of brandy. He can however appear like a man of sense in company, and has a strong memory. He is on his way to America, if he can find here a countryman who will disgrace himself so much as to convey him to our shores. However, I expect he will be there shortly, by some means or other. The present government of France does not suit him. I am informed, that on his offering to dedicate some work to Buonaparte, he declined it, letting him know at the same time, that he did not choose to receive that honor from so vile a calumniator of Washington."

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 20.

"At 1 o'clock this evening I left the office of the Intendant, who informed me that the peace had just been proclaimed; and that the neutral commerce granted the Americans, in consequence of the regulations of the 16th of June 1798, and the 18th of Oct. 1796, had ceased, by virtue of the fourth article of the treaty the 27th October, 1795. They will not in future be permitted to make a deposit of their cargoes in this place, conformably to the 22d article, which has expired."

Philadelphia Gazette, Nov. 22.

The following copy of a letter from Mr. Gavino to the American consul at Cadiz, was contained in a letter received here from the latter, dated Cadiz, Oct. 6. This letter, we understand, is silent on the subject of a paragraph inserted below, from the New-York Gazette.

[COPY]

Gibraltar, Sept. 6, 1802.

Joseph Izard, Esq.
Sir,—I have now to inform you, that four days ago arrived here from Tetuan, 36 Moorish seamen, from the Tripolitan ship laid up here; among them is the commander of the Tripolitan brig sold here. They this day begin to work on her. The report is that she is the Emperor of Morocco's property, going from hence to Tetuan for provisions, and from thence to Tripoli. Please to communicate this to the commanders of U. States ships of war, and to all others concerned.—I am, Sir, your's, &c.
John Gavino.

P. S. A Morocco ship from Larath has been out some days.

A letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar, dated the 6th October last, (received here yesterday by the brig

Dean) mentions that there were five ships of the line in that place; all of which had on the 5th of October, taken in six months provisions and stores of all kinds, and were ordered to sea immediately. It was said they were going up the Mediterranean.

It was so sudden a business, that the best informed people there were not able to tell the particulars of their destination. He adds that it was evident some mischief was brewing, as on Thursday evening the 2d of October, a brig of war passed that place from Malta, the sent a boat with letters to the commandant of the fleet, after which the admiral proceeded to take in the above mentioned stores. And concludes his letter by saying that every body there talk of nothing but WAR.

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Farnsworth,
You are requested to publish the enclosed original letter to the president of the United States; with the notes subjoined. And be pleased to grant a perusal of the letters to any gentleman, republican or federalist, desirous of comparing them with the hand writing of Mr. Farnsworth.

RUTLEDGE'S LETTERS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

"New-Port August 1st 1802.
"Encouraged, great and good Sir, by the character you sustain of being accessible to all of your fellow citizens, I take the liberty of intruding myself upon your precious time, to offer you my homage, and to assure you of the sentiments of veneration and respect with which I have been inspired by your wife, virtuous and popular administration. The People of America would have gained but little by placing you in the presidential chair if the abuses of the past administrations had been continued, and you (having the hope of your making a complete reform) have filled with contempt and delight all good men in this state. Under the administration of John Adams very extensive fortifications were commenced and nearly completed in this harbour, merely I believe for the purpose of benefiting Genl Knox. How, you will ask, was Genl Knox to be advantaged by the building of forts at New-Port? The fact is, Sir, the engineer had it in charge from the President to obtain all the materials from Genl Knox—col. Touillard went at the public expense, to St. Georges river to make contracts which were paid for in advance, & the forts here were built of timber Bricks & &c sent here in vessels by Knox all the way from the province of Maine & at an enormous expense—the very time was brought here in barrels from Knox's estate, & when the engineer was once asked at our Coffee House why he did not refuse it on account of its badness, he answered "because my orders are to take all my materials from Knox's estate."

This as you can easily imagine greatly scandalized the honest part of our community. After fort Adams was built eight acres of land were bought in that neighborhood for the accommodation of the Garrison, as was said, at the price of two hundred dollars the acre—this was an unheard of price for land here, and the purchase was made of an old lady of Massachusetts who is sister to Mrs. Adams. All the offices here have been filled by persons who were recommended only by their violence of character—the rule of appointing violent & hot headed men has governed from the office of Collector downwards. The system of which these things were parts have greatly discouraged a majority of the people of this state particularly the Quakers who make a large portion of 'em—Your beginnings to correct the abuses of your Predecessor gives us infinite joy.—Stopping the building of forts here is highly satisfactory. The appointing Mr. Howell attorney receives general approbation though the appointment of Mr. Barnes does not—Barnes is feeble in point of talents, & in politics is any thing, every thing & nothing—with tomes a tory & with wigs he is a wig. This State is at present decidedly in the wig interest (in the Genl Assembly we have a majority of more than one third) and there is a prospect of its being permanently so.—In Connecticut New Hampshire and Massachusetts political heresies are so rooted, & priestcraft is so fully in operation, that you cannot conciliate those states—but some attentions from you may do much here; & in Vermont may be useful too in a less degree. Gov Fenner, Mr. Christopher Ellery (a senator in Congress) Gen Joseph Staunton, Mr. Paul Mumford & Wm Vernon are very influential characters in Rhode Island. The union of their interests in the parts of the state they respectively reside makes a majority of our people. I don't know if there be any reason for it but 'tis confidently said here that either Mr. Christopher Ellery or Paul Mumford will be the successor of the present Collector old Mr. Ellery—they are both of them excellent men & the promotion of either would give equal pleasure. The answer you condescended to give to the remonstrance of the Satellites of old Hillhouse at New Haven, has afforded us much pleasure; & even some of our most high toned Tories acknowledge the correctness of the principle which requires that the subordinates should be of the same politics with the chief. Some

young englishmen who scribble for the Papers at Providence will censure this as they will every measure of yours, but the great bulk of the people in this state think 'tis your duty to take care of yourself—that you should give fair play to your own administration—that 'twixt principles and measures of administration ought not to be fettered by being entrusted to those who disappoint 'em. These sentiments are universal among the wigs of New England. They are anathematized by Tories, but depend upon it Sir you cannot please them. Every thing from you they will turn (I mean the leaders of the party) Some time past they said you did not dare to turn men out of office, for that your nerves were too weak, now they begin to shake in their shoes & suppose you will turn 'em all out. Unless Sir the Tories are dismissed from office (& all offices in New-England are occupied by Tories) you will be betrayed. Your meeting the wigs of the people (as expressed at the late election) and putting the government in the hands of Wigs is deemed essential here to our well doing. A purification is necessary & we cannot be purified unless you cleanse the Augean Stable completely. The people of New Haven (set on by old Hill-house) bluster about the appointment of Mr. Biliop, because (as they say) he is old, & yet these very people abuse you, in advance, for the dismissal of old Ellery here & Genl. Lincoln in Boston (taking it for granted they will be dismissed) & both of these gentlemen are as old, and much more infirm than Biliop. I had the honor of being presented to you, Sir, when you accompanied Genl. Washington in his visit to this town, & I will say to you that I am fully and usefully employed that I can hardly expect the honor of an answer from you, but should you deign in some moment of leisure to favor me with a line 'twill gladden the heart of an old man now sixty nine years of age, whose heart is found with affection for you, & who seeing the affairs of this country deposited in your Hands, says, sincerely, now good Lord let thy Servant depart in Peace for the first object of his wishes is complete.—With unfeigned respect and esteem, great and good Sir, I am your humble Servant.
NICHOLAS GEFEROY—"

"Newport, August 7, 1802.

"Great & good Sir,
"Since I took the liberty of addressing you a letter, the Secretary at War has visited this Port, & our good Citizens have been much disturbed by the reported conversations of Mr. Dearborne with the Officers of the different garrisons here. Two of the forts planned by Colo. Touillard are completed; but two more which he traced out remain. Skeletons—We are assured by Gentlemen who conversed with Mr. Dearborne that he will have these fortifications completed. Doing so, Sir, will give much uneasiness to our Citizens. Prior to our contents with France labourers got here three quarters of a dollar per day—Colo. Touillard, without enquiring about our prices, immediately on coming here gave a dollar a day, & afterwards a dollar & a half—this proved a vast injury to our Farmers, who to make their Harvest were compelled to give one dollar & a half for Labourers, when prior to the building the forts they never paid more than 75 cts. The price of labourers is again down—but should fortifications be recommended we shall be again coerced to pay thro' the nose for all kind of help. As you might not have known these things I take the liberty, illustrious Sir, of communicating them. Forts are not wanted here—we have already two, & each being garrisoned with an entire company exposes us to the inconvenience of having our Town often disturbed by Bands of vicious Soldiers parading our Streets when drunk. This is most obnoxious to the habits of our People. I returned yesterday from Boston where I passed a Week, & I have the pleasure to inform you Sir, that your answer to the Memorial of old Hill House, (the New-Haven memorial as 'tis called) has given infinite delight here. The Essex Junco write against it, but people in Genl speak of it with the rapture of enthusiasm. You will doubtless have heard from Gov Fenner of the great triumph of principles in this state. 'Tis so complete that at the election which will come on in this month for assembly men the Tories in this Town will not make a nomination—our present members will not even be opposed. In this state of things Sir with so prodigiously great a Majority as we have, 'tis mortifying to us to see all offices occupied by our Opponents whose influence still continues. When at Providence to-day, the Collector, Mr. Olney, said at the Coffee House "Jefferson will not turn me out, because he cannot find as honest a man among our Jacobins." This Sir is not easily borne with—the Collector Naval Officer & Supervisor here all conduct with the same kind of insolence. Should Mr. Olney the Collector at Providence be dismissed I believe it wd be very gratifying to our Citizens throughout the State to have Governor Fenner appointed Collector for Providence. The Governor is incapable of soliciting Office but I know he wd like that, & our People throughout the State wd be delighted with having him instead of Mr. Olney. Christopher Ellery is a popular Man here & wd make a most excellent Collector. Paul Mumford & Wm Vernon are also good able men. When Mr. Dearborne was here he said the duties of your high station did

not entirely prevent your indulging yourself in agricultural Pursuits & in tending your fields in the Gardens of Monticello. My greater delight Sir is the charms of Botany, & I have lately received from Portugal some bushes of the *Daily Rose*—this Rose blossoms very much in the Year, & flourishes very much in my Garden—If two or three of these Trees will be acceptable at Monticello, it wd give me great pleasure if you wd receive them. Our Trade here is inconceivable, & we have none with Virginia Ports; but if you will favour me with the name of any Merchant at New-York who wd receive & forward these Trees I will have them conveyed thither very safely & in accepting 'em you will confer great Honor on me. The federal distr Court was held here some days past & at a pretty public dinner Judge Barnes spoke unhandomly of you—said he was indebted for his office to his friend Judge Lincoln, & showed his letter of Appointment. I pray you, Sir, to accept my unfeigned assurances of sincere respect & veneration.

"NICS GEFEROY—"
"The President—"

NOTES.

Mr. Nicholas Giffroy, is about forty years of age—is a jeweller and watch maker—and supports the character of an industrious and peaceable man. He married the daughter of a respectable citizen of Newport. They have children. He does not concern himself in politics.—Though it is possible, for an attentive person to understand him, when attempting to speak English, yet it will not be pretended, that he can write, with any degree of correctness, a single sentence of the language.

Mr. Giffroy has declared that he never wrote to the president. His scribbled must be deeply wounded, by the shameful assumption of his name for purposes—unquestionably vile. It is to be regretted that he must resort to parity of hands, to establish the forgery.

From the North Carolina Mercury.

By a gentleman from Petersburg, Virginia, we learn, that his excellency James Monroe, Esq. Governor of the Ancient Dominion, had absconded and left that state: the circumstances as related, are these:—the Governor had contracted some very large debts, and his creditors thought it advisable, and his reverence was about retiring from the Chair of State, when he would no longer have at his command the key of the treasury, to send a letter after him; but his excellency for very good reasons, hastened to Norfolk, from whence he took boat and went to the Eastern Shore, of Maryland.—The gentleman who relates this can be depended upon, and if the report is not true, it originated with his excellency's subjects. If we are not correct as to the subject of his Democratic Majesty's journey, we hope the printers of Virginia will put us right.

Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from the late Paul Thilman, of Hanover, to secure a debt due to John Thornton, sen. of said county, will be sold, by public auction, for ready money, to the highest bidder, at Hanover court house, on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, being court day,

A Tract of Land,

In Caroline county, whereon Mr. John Thilman now resides, CONTAINING by estimation 200 acres, more or less. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the tract.
HARDIN BURTONLEY, } Trustees.
HENRY ROBERTSON, }
Hanover, Nov. 24, 1802. [sd. L]

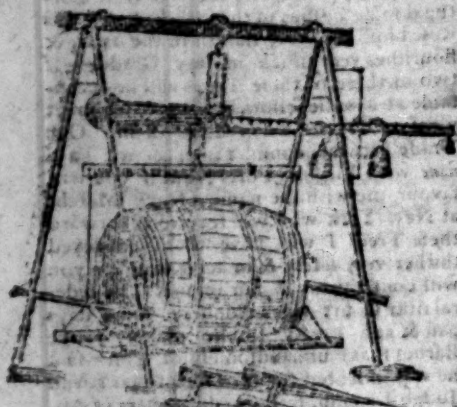
Lost or Missaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a NOTE OF HAND, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Fox-hatan, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to
David Patterson, Jr.
Nov. 29, 1802.

Wanted to Hire,
A SERVANT MAN,
ACQUAINTED with taking care of horses and driving a carriage. For such a one recommended for honesty and sobriety, a liberal hire will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Nov. 30, 1802

Subscriptions to the New-York Herald are received at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

Patent Balance



THE great accu-

racy, convenience and dispatch, beside economy of expense, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

L. W. ROOTES,

Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 15, 1802.

For sale by the Subscriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale.

Coloured Flannels, do.

Halibutts, do.

Napp'd Cottons, do.

Coatings, do.

Blankets, by the bale or piece.

Five double mill'd drab Cloth, from

12s. to 15s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by

the hhd. or barrel.

Antigua Rum, by the hhd.

Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wiseman.

November 3, 1802. [S.W.]

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres of

LAND,

LYING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse. This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to William Lindsay, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or William Hickman, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 3, 1802.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Stuart, dec. late of this county, are desired to come forward with them immediately, as we are about to pay up the balance of said estate to the legates entitled thereto. As a similar notice has been once before given, this will be plead in bar to any claim that may appear after the money is out of our hands, the said legates being residents of Great Britain.

ALEXANDER TRENT, Ex'rs.

WILLIAM POWELL, } Ex'rs.

Cumberland, Oct. 26, 1802. 3w1

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitting attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. 2f.

A constant supply of

CASTINGS,

For sale by the ton, by

GOODSON & TALIAFERRO,

On the Cross Street leading to Shockoe Warehouse.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN. All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorized to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,

Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

JUST ARRIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

rich Affortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

JOSEPH DARMODATT.

Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

I INTEND to leave this State

for some time.

Wm. NIMMO.

Richmond, Nov. 6, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from

fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

I also wish to hire a few

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st ultimo, an apprentice boy by the name of LEWIS HEAD, alias LEWIS IRONMONGER. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark eyes and hair, and thin visage. Had on when he went away, a short Virginia cloth coat, nankeen pantaloons, white Martell's waistcoat, and a black hat, with a very narrow brim. He took with him sundry other articles of wearing apparel, not recollected. He also carried off with him a number of shoemaker's tools, which he had tied up in a Bandanna handkerchief. He formerly lived with a coach-maker at the Bowling Green; at which place, or Frederickburg, I expect he is lurking—or he may be in New Kent county, where his mother resides. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver the said apprentice to me in Richmond, or secure him in jail so that I get him again. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said apprentice, and all masters of vessels cautioned against carrying him out of the state.

RALPH ALLEN.

Richmond, Nov. 10, 1802. 1aw3w

The high bred English Stallion,



HAMILTON,

IMPORTED from London in 1797, will stand the ensuing season at the store of Speed, Wilson & Co. on Dan River in the lower end of Halifax county. Terms will be announced in due time.

JOHN WILSON.

Halifax county, 1st Nov. 1802. 1aw4t.

At the sign of the

SPREAD EAGLE,

In Chillicothe.

THE subscriber having furnished his new house, which contains comfortable lodging and private rooms, his cellar well stored with liquors of various kinds, his stable well furnished with separate stalls, plentifully stored with good timothy hay, corn and oats, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that his constant care will be to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom, in the most agreeable manner. He flatters himself that from his means of accommodation, and due attention to those who call on him, their situation will be as agreeable with him, as in any other public house in town.

WILLIAM LAMB.

Sept. 27, 1802. [raw6w]

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1aw5f

THE FOLLOWING SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthfulness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	price of	500	3
2	do of	300	600
3	do of	100	300
10	do of	50	500
50	do of	20	1000
300	do of	10	3000
1000	do of	5	7000

1438 14000
1500 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize 14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone;—which at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* and the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or at the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherter, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin O. Livery, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

Land for Sale.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, situated in the lower end of King William county, and bounded by York, Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchase; and those who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land will be disposed of by Public Sale at West Point, on Wednesday, the first day of next December, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the said eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers who have authorized Mr. Patrick Hendrix to attend the sale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,

Alexandria.

CHARLES CARTER,

Shirley.

October 18th, 1802. [1st Dec.]

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Revolution, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. 1f.

The Professor of Law

IN William and Mary College, will commence his Annual Course, as usual, on the first day of December next. The Lectures will probably be concluded about the twentieth of March.

October 8, 1802. 1pt1D.

The Executors of the late Gen.

George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county, on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,484 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams rising from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 88 1/2 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 285 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, though small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 315 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoclan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 434 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 301 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable title can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 22, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestrees, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 1 dollar per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,

Culpeper county.

George S. Washington,

Jefferson do.

William A. Washington,

Westmoreland do.

George W. P. Cullis,

Mount Washington,

Fairfax do.

Bedford Washington,

Mount Vernon do.

Lawrence Lewis,

Wood Lawn do.

August 30. 1802.

RUN-A-WAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goodland, near Michoud's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, JR.

Nov. 4, 1802.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS,

Suited the approaching season;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.

Richmond, October 28, 1802. (3m)

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

John Henry,

Is Landing a few packages of well assorted

Irish Linen,

EACH containing about thirty pieces, which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 22d October, 1802. 12d

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber House is admirably calculated for the Storage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 18, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.